BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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Connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE FOURTH WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
26. Sunday	5 27	6 33
24. Monday	5 27	6 32
25. Tuesday	5 29	6 31
26. Wednesday	5 30	6 30
27. Thursday	5 30	6 29
28. Friday	5 32	6 28
29. Saturday	5 33	6 28

Full moon on Friday 28th, at 3:40, afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Grant Offers the Citizens of Mississippi "Protection," &c.

JACKSON, August 26.—Grant has taken a force from Vicksburg up the White River after General Price, who has lately given the Yankees a tremendous thrashing in that quarter.

General Grant lately issued orders to the citizens of Warren and Hinds counties to return to their homes and resume their usual avocations, promising that they shall be protected in all property, except such as may be necessary for the army. All property taken by the army shall be duly purchased by commissioned officers and paid for. He advises the people to regard their slaves as free and contract with them for labor or dispense with their services. The order was to go into effect on the 25th.

Federal officers condemn the pillaging by their troops East of the Big Black, but say if our cavalry is not withdrawn they will advance with a large force and lay waste the whole country.

From Vicksburg—Important Military Movement on Foot

JACKSON, Aug. 25.—Gentlemen from Vicksburg report an important military movement on foot. Its character has not transpired. A person from Benton also reports a force of three thousand Yankees moving from Yazoo City towards Benton. A party of our cavalry lately crossed the Big Black and went within eight miles of Vicksburg, where they met a line of negro pickets and chased them from their post. The Yankee cavalry came up to their assistance, when our men retired.

Another Shooting Affair at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27.—Dr. J. C. Curry, late of Kentucky, was killed yesterday two miles from this city by Mr. Bassford, clerk in the Treasury Department. The parties had an angry discussion about public affairs.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27.—The stock of ammunition in the Confederate States is represented to be abundant, and in any contingency now deemed possible, the supply will be ample.

A more cheerful view of the situation of affairs is taken by persons here, in position to form correct opinions.

The efforts of the Yankees to increase their armies and extend their occupation of Confederate Territory is regarded as evidence of desperation, foreshadowing eventual abandonment of the attempt to subjugate the South, if the people of the Confederate States stand firm and meet the agressions of the enemy with the same spirit of resistance as heretofore exhibited. The premium on Gold is lower. Various articles of subsistance have recently reduced in price, in consequence of increased receipts.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Aug. 27.—No change in the position of affairs. Both armies are recruiting and getting ready.—More frost and cool weather.

The Raiders in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Goshen Depot, dated Aug. 27th, says: The Yankees have fallen back to attack Jones at Lewisburg in the rear, while another detachment is about attacking him in the front. Jackson, during the last few days, has been fighting bravely and gallantly. After having been flanked and surrounded several times, he heroically cut his way out with a detachment of Maj. Sade's battalion, and went into the enemy's rear and destroyed a part of his wagon train. Our loss, all told, is from fifty to one hundred.

NOTHING FROM CHARLESTON.—Up to the hour of going to press, last night, we had received nothing from Charleston.

See advertisement of blockade goods at auction.

For the Progress.

Provide for the Poor.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed recently, in different papers I have read, paragraphs relative to the high prices of provisions, and the means adopted in different localities to restrain the seemingly inordinate desire of both producer and vender to *push* the prices of the necessaries of life almost beyond the reach of many, and to make it barely possible for *any*, whose pockets are not lined with treasury notes and Confederate bills to obtain even a taste of the good things which, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, find their way into the markets. The City Council of Lynchburg, Va., has a standing committee employed in shipping provisions to the City, which are sold to the people at cost. Why cannot this thing be done *here*, in Raleigh? Why cannot *some* effort be made and some disposition manifested to defeat the avaricious designs and practices of speculators and extortioners in this county, whereby the articles necessary for the sustenance and comfort of our people can be obtained at a reasonable, living figure? There is not a shadow of reason nor common sense in the present *famine prices* of provisions in our market, and if they continue to advance, as they have been steadily doing ever since the commencement of our present fearful struggle for independence, the destitution and suffering in our midst during the approaching winter will be terrible beyond measure. Added to the high prices which now rule our provision market, and in consequence of which a large class of our population are barely able to sustain life, there will soon be another necessity in every household, which I am confident will be held at the most exorbitant rates the coming winter. I allude to the article of wood. How the poor people of Raleigh will be able to weather the storm, I cannot imagine, especially those females who are dependent entirely upon the miserable pittance received from the Government for making up clothing for our soldiers. I know from personal inquiry and observation that this will fall short, if the prices of provisions advance any further, of buying the meal and meat wherewith to sustain life, and when it comes to paying six or eight dollars per week for wood, then it is clear they must suffer and that excessively.

Mr. Editor, I suggest no remedy for the evils, present and prospective, to which I have alluded above. I have merely called public attention to them with the hope that something may be done, and that right speedily, to guard against the suffering and destitution which must evidently ensue, should nothing be done to prevent it. Try those in our midst, whose province it is to take the lead in such matters.

Aug. 26, 1863. AJAX.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1863. NO. 229.

PATIENCE.

A gentle angel wendeth
Throughout this world of woe.
Whom God in mercy sendeth
To comfort us below.
Her looks a peace abiding
And holy love proclaim;
O follow, then, her guidig—
Sweet Patience is her name.

She leads us through this tearful
And sorrow-stricken land,
And speaks, resigned and cheerful,
Of better days at hand:
And when thou art despairing
She bids thee clear thy brow.
Herself thy burden sharing,
More hopeful far than thou.

She sobers into sadness
Thy grief's excessive smart,
And steeps in peace the sadness
And tumult of the heart.
The darkest hour she maketh
As bright as sun at noon,
And heals each wound that acheth,
Full surely, if not soon.

Thy falling tears she chides not
But pours in healing balm;
Thy longings she derides not,
But makes devout and calm:
And when in stormy seasons
Thou askest, murmuring why
She giveth thee no reasons,
But smiling points on high.

To every doubt and question
She cares not to reply:
"Bear on," is her suggestion,
"Thy resting place is nigh."
Thus by thy side she walketh,
A true and constant friend;
Not overmuch she talketh,
But thinks, "O happy end!"

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.
Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.
Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.
A lot of India Ink.
Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.
One hundred gross very superior steel pens.
Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

LOST OR STOLEN.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A CLAY BANK HORSE, bridle and saddle, offered to me to be sold by a man calling himself J. C. Conner, a deserter from the army. Having reason to think that said horse was stolen, I have retained him, and now give notice to any person who may have lost a large clay bank horse with a star in forehead, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, that they can get the same by applying to me at Graham, proving property and paying for this advertisement and all expenses, &c.

Conner says he swapped for the horse with the stage contractor on the line between Hillsborough and Milton, and tells again that he got him from Dr. Stanfield, of Leasburg. HENRY LONG.
Graham, N. C., Aug 28-3t

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 28-FAM* BOX 334, P. O., Raleigh.

SALE OF GOODS.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST., AT Graham, N. C., the goods of Blackwell & Co., consisting of Whisky, Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Dry Goods and Hardware. R. HANNER,
Aug. 28-5t* Surviving Partner.

BACON AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store on Satuday, 29th inst., 1000 or 1,500 pounds condemned Bacon. By order of Medical Purveyor. JAS. M. TOWLES,
Aug 28-1t* Auctioneer.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

GOLD ARMLET.

A NICE GOLD ARMLET, PICKED UP ON THE street Sunday evening has been left at this office, where the owner can get it by paying charges.
Aug. 25-3t

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.
Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.

I HAVE A LARGE STORE HOUSE WHICH WILL be rented on the 20th of next September, and another which will be vacant and rented on the first of October next. JAMES WEBB,
Aug 21-1w* Hillsboro' N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
March 19-tf JOLLY & LACK,
Raleigh, N. C*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 3-tf RALEIGH, N. C

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WAR-fare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.
SEAL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAMation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 46.

I. ALL AUTHORITIES ISSUED FROM THIS OFfice, and not signed by the Governor, to raise troops, are hereby revoked, unless the muster rolls are filed in this office by the 10th of September next.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE.
Aug 22-1w Adjutant General.

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
August 26th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Saturday the 19th day of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds; from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Aug 25-1w Secretary of State.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address
WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE A CHOICE LOT OF Cotton, which has been kept well housed, and is in fine shipping order. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon or address W. H. AVERA,
Aug 22-1w* Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE AT HILLSBORO'.

ABOUT 2000 LBS. SWEEDS IRON, 2 TO 2½ INCHes wide, loose Rod Iron, 3-8 to 1 inch diameter; 51 Papers Tacks; 1 keg wrought Nails; 4 Gross Bed Screws; 6 Cases pure Zinc in Tin Cans, (5 very superior,) Cottage Bedstead, imitation Rosewood; 12 quirers Sand Paper; Bed Keys; 25 gross Wood Screws from 1½ to 3 inches; 3 sets Iron Axles and Boxes for Wagons, 100 lbs. Colors in Oil—Green, Red, Yellow and Prussian Blue. 100 lbs. Putty, made with Linseed Oil.
Apply to GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-6t Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY LAND, DWELLing Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GANETT.
Aug. 17-1m

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE EXEMPT from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service, within their counties when invaded by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practising in their professions; (except two track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeons' certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battallion dril once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.
Aug 5-1w

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.
Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. CAMPBELL.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	15 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, 1 set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads, bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the tob of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with rings, driving reigns rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in middle of hand hold. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy terret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
Aug 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDneseday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE REBUILDING OF THE BRIDGE OVER WALnut Creek below the Rock Quarry will be let out at the bridge to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 29th of August.
R. B. HAYWOOD,
WM. R. POOL,
T. D. HOGG,
Aug 24-dtd Commissioners.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-tf&S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service. A GORDON,
Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morgantou, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Orange, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

☞ The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Conscription.

Consciption in this State is a magnificent success. It is true that many persons have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Enrolling Officers, but it is equally certain that the number of recusants in North Carolina is comparatively small, and that the law has been more faithfully and fairly executed within her borders than elsewhere. To Col. Mallett the Government is under the greatest obligations for the zeal, energy and success with which he has performed his onerous and unpleasant task. The Confederacy has no officer in its service who has displayed more of that peculiar ability which this work specially demands; and the general judgment must be that he has faithfully and impartially done his whole duty. It is true that the odium of a seemingly harsh law necessarily attaches itself in a measure to those charged with its execution, and Col. Mallett may have suffered to some extent in that way with the ignorant and unreflecting; but time, the great *rectifier*, will eventually adjust his accounts with the public, and show that he has been as kind and considerate as the nature of his obligations and responsibilities would allow. In nothing has the true conservatism of North Carolina been more conspicuously displayed than the ready acquiescence of its people in the execution of the Conscript Law. North Carolina was a Union loving State. She did not appreciate the necessity for this war in the premises. It was only when she was called upon to participate in the work of coercion, that she drew her sword and arrayed herself on the side of her Southern sisters. And yet, at the first tap of the invaders drum, her volunteers swarmed by thousands to the field, her property and her credit were freely pledged to "the cause," and upon her broad shoulders fell the chief burden of the war. Those who had inaugurated the struggle never dreamed of the mighty proportions it was to assume and shrunk back in terror and amazement from the huge monster their evil passions had conjured up. The gentle breeze by which they had hoped their barks would be borne peacefully (?) and speedily to a haven of political prosperity proved to be a terrible hurricane, spreading desolation before it, and threatening in the "ship of State" itself with complete and immediate destruction. The Millennium of their hopes and prayers transformed itself into a veritable Pandemonium—an era of fearful peril, of unalloyed suffering and of dreadful carnage.

It became necassary for the salvation of the country to enact the conscript law, and to enforce it rigidly and thoroughly, at least in this State.—North Carolina, remembering the manner in which the war had originated, feeling that other States had not responded with half her liberality, either as to men, money, or devotion to the common cause, and conscious of her own determination to do her whole duty in the contest voluntarily and without a resort to coercive measures, smarted, writhed and almost resisted, when the enrolling officers came within her borders to drive her citizens into the service.

It must be also confessed that the unfortunate manner in which some of the Examining Boards were constituted, the imprudence and indiscretion of those charged with the enrollment, and the unnecessary parade, in some instances, of coercive bayonets, cords and hand-cuffs, tended, in a great measure, to increase the irritation of our people, and to prejudice them the more against the measure.

But, notwithstanding all this, under the patriotic teachings of their able and beloved chief magistrate, the native conservatism and loyalty of our people have triumphed, and the record will show that in North Carolina the conscript law has been executed with more success than in any other State. All classes have quietly and most patriotically acquiesced in the necessity for yielding a prompt obedience to its requisitions; and the rich and the poor now stand shoulder to shoulder together among the conscripts which she has contributed to the "grand army." In this, as in all things, the "Old North State" has done her whole duty, and the heart of her every loyal son must thrill with pride and pleasure, in contemplation of the unselfishness, the patriotism and the courage which have so highly distinguished her in this dreadful struggle. Though in some instances her conscripts may have gone forth unwillingly from their homes they have done their duty nobly in the field. The native courage of North Carolinians always asserts the mastery in the presence of the enemy, and between her volunteers and conscripts no difference is distinguishable when there are laurels to be won for their "mother State" or blood to be shed in the sacred cause of Southern liberty.

Again, we repeat with gratification and pride, that, notwithstanding the prejudices of the past and the difficulties of the present, conscription is a success in North Carolina.

Greensboro' Female College.

We have received a private note from Rev. T. M. Jones, President of the above Institution, from which we gather the following facts:

The Trustees have failed to secure a suitable building in which to continue the school, and the Faculty have been disbanded for the present. The school is therefore suspended until the buildings can be rebuilt, which they hope to be able to do within the next twelve months. The friends of this popular institution everywhere see only the more clearly the great advantages and blessings flowing out from it since being deprived of them, and the response comes up from every quarter, "the buildings must be replaced immediately."

The President will devote his own time and energy to the procuring of funds for, and superintending its reconstruction; and hopes the new buildings will be even more comfortable and capacious than those just destroyed.

No one who reflects but for a moment can fail to see that the loss of this institution is a public loss. A loss not only to the denomination by whom it was controled, but a loss to the whole community—our sister States as well as our own. Its importance was increasing more and more every day. As our common enemy advances upon our borders and the people of this and sister States are gradually driven from their homes to seek security in the interior, no place in the Confederacy offers better protection for young ladies than that portion of our State in which this institution is located. Hence it was filled to its utmost capacity, including students from nearly or quite all the Southern States. And besides, if this war continues for several years, (which it now seems likely to do,) the rising generation of boys must grow up in comparative ignorance, and the girls who are to be the mothers of the next generation, must necessarily, to a very great extent, be charged with the education of their own offspring.

What is wanted most, now, is money. And, what signifies a hundred or two thousand dollars? Hundreds of our people are loaded down with it and can't sleep for fear it will become worthless on their hands. Let all such call immediately on the agents for this institution, Rev. Mr. Jones and Dr. Closs, who will make a permanent investment for them that shall not only prove a public blessing to our State and country, but bring honor to themselves and posterity, solace to their conscience as they approach the verge of time, and make easy the pillow of their dying couch.

Gov. Foote and the President.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 26th has a long letter from Senator Foote of Tenn., to the President, urging that functionary to remove Gen. Bragg from the command of the army of Tennessee, and all other inefficient officers everywhere. He says he has no personal prejudices against Gen. Bragg, and believes he would make a splendid inspector General, but that no sane man can, with the history of his operations in Tennessee before him, for a moment believe him competent to command a large army in the field.

Mr. Foote handles the subject in a masterly way and urges, with great force of argument the imperative necessity of abandoning the present system of clinging to favorites on the part of the President; and says, to keep such men as Bragg and others in the field is virtually to surrender the Confederate States into the hands of the enemy. And yet certain factionists hereabouts intimate that they would rather associate with demons than with those who would chastise the President for his short comings in office. We believe the President intends well and desires to promote the very best interest of the country, and that his errors are of the head and not of the heart.

The President, Col. Myers and the Richmond Papers.

We have been very pleasantly and profitably entertained for a week with the discussion between the Richmond *Whig* and *Sentinel* upon the legality of the President's act in displacing Quartermaster General Myers and appointing General Lawton, in his stead. We would have been pleased to have laid the entire argument before our readers, but our limited space forbade; suffice it to say, however, that the *Whig*, in our judgment has beaten the *Sentinel* fairly and squarely and shown conclusively that the President has overleaped the bounds of his appointing power in the action which he has seen proper to take. And yet, certain spasmodic journals in our midst endorse the assertion that he who would impugn the President's purity and infalibility, are meaner even than the demons in torment.

Our Loyalty.—Evidences of our loyalty continue to pour in from every quarter, the charges of lying calumniators to the contrary notwithstanding. We are daily receiving letters from all parts of this and other States, from officers and privates in the army, and citizens in the country, of the most encouraging character and invariably enclosing a V or an X.

Yesterday a very intelligent old gentleman called in and registered his name on our subscription book, from Battlesboro', Edgecombe county, accompanying the act with a ten dollar bill and the significant announcement that he wanted us to know where he stood.

Resigned.—Maj. Gen. D. G. Fowle, Adjutant General of North Carolina, has resigned. General Fowle has filled this arduous and responsible office for the past five months and has by his courteous and urbane manners and prompt attention to business elicited the praise of all who have been brought in contact with him. The news of his resignation will be hailed with regret by a host of friends and acquaintances throughout the State. The State had no better or more faithful officer than Gen. Fowle.

Capt. James H. Foote, who has been for some time connected with the office, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General until his successor is appointed. Persons having business with the office will direct as above.

Death of Lieut. Richardson Mallett.—We regret to learn that Lieut. Richardson Mallett, Adjutant of the 46th Regt. N. C. Troops, was mortally wounded in Virginia a few days since by a deserter named Harrell, and has since died. Lt. M. was from Chapel Hill, and brother of Col. Peter Mallett. Harrell is from New Hanover county, and has been arrested and is now in Castle Thunder. We heard no further particulars.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The following is a summary of news from the Northern papers of the 22d instant:

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA —A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE—RUMORS OF LEE'S ARMY FALLING BACK UPON RICHMOND.

Washington, August 21, 1863.—Information is current here that Lee's army has been moving off from our front upon the Central railroad to Richmond; but officers arriving here to-night, whose position in the army entitles them to know what is going on, assert that no such intelligence is in the possession of our commanding Generals.

Lee is undoubtedly upon the Rapidan and Rappahannock. His pickets are extended from the upper Rappahannock along that river to Fredericksburg, and the region about Potomac creek is infested with rebel cavalry.

Everything indicates that the enemy intends to remain in his present locality, unless our own movements should necessitate a change of base; and it is not impossible that the next battle may be fought upon that river. Indeed it is apprehended that Lee will assume the offensive rather than retreat and many expect an attack from him at an early date.—Preparations for such an emergency are now being made.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, August 21, 1863.

I have information from three different sources which leads me to believe that the rebels have left our front and gone south to Richmond.

Deserters who came across the Rappahannock say that the movement of troops towards Fredericksburg from Culpepper was only a ruse to cover Lee's real object—*i. e.* to enable him to move his troops southward by way of Gordonsville.

Day before yesterday large bodies of rebel cavalry dashed down towards the Rappahannock at the seperate fords, driving in our pickets. They come boldly out in sight of our lines and deployed in fine line of battle order. Immediately all the corps along the river were put under arms, in which position they remained until morning, when, behold the enemy had withdrawn!

A cavalry reconnoissance was then made, which went as far as Culpeper, but found no enemy; but, on the contrary, obtained such information as leads to the belief that the whole rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonsville. The reason for my belief I am not at liberty to give.

Adverting to recent reported movements of the Army of the Patomac, the Washington *Star* says:

Lee would doubtless endeavor to strike a blow, if he thought he could do so effectively. His ability to that end is, however, too doubtful to justify the attempt, we apprehend. Most of the changes that have recently taken place in the locations of some of the troops composing Meade's army, have been for temporary purposes only; others for sanitary reasons.—No such change has been made either in the number or positions of our troops there, as offer Lee inducements to risk his force east of the Rappahannock.

The drafting has already so added to the strength of our army, as that he would probably find himself materially outnumbered, notwithstanding more or less of Meade's command are said by some of the newspapers to be at New York, and in the vicinity of Charleston. The truth is, as those matters have been very properly managed of late, no newspaper men know what the strength of our army there is, the passing to and fro of troops being much greater now than usual. Judging from what we have seen, it is hard to tell whether more have come down the railroad than have gone up since Meade reached the Rappahannock.

We state these facts that the public may understand that the military necessities in this quarter are as closely attended to by the authorities as those elsewhere.

We have reliable information to-day, satisfying us that Lee's army is daily decreasing in strength, the number of desertions from it outnumbering the conscripts daily joining it. At no previous period of the war has there been so great a disposition manifested to desert from it. All his deserters who come this way tell the same tale. They number now four or five times as many as ever before, and by far the greater portion of them are natives. They unite in declaring that nine tenths of those who are now deserting Lee make for their respective homes, instead of coming this way. They also all say that the feeling that the rebel cause is lost is universal in the rebel army of Virginia.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

The latest news the Northern papers have from Vicksburg is the following:

Special dispatches from Memphis say that only the Seventeenth army corps is now stationed at Vicksburg.

A species of intermittent fever is prevalent among the soldiers there, and those who are taken sick are promptly removed to the hospitals there.

Very few troops are quartered in the city of Vicksburg; only enough to do police duty. The rest are encamped on the heights back of the city.

General Sherman's corps is still encamped near the Big Black, on Bear and Clear Creeks. This corps has had the hardest service of any in the campaign, yet they enjoy better health than any other.

The 13th army corps, under Gen. Ord, has moved to Natchez for sanitary reasons. They will remain here for the present.

Admiral Porter's fleet is scattered along the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Cairo. The intermediate distances between the points where the gunboats are stationed are patroled by light draught-boats.

There is no special news from below.

RETALIATION THREATENED.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order to execute General W. H. Lee and Captain Winder, held as prisoners by the Yankees, as soon as information is received at Fortress Monroe that Captains Sawyer and Flynn, now confined in the Libby Prison, under sentence of death, have been executed. The following is the language of Gen. Halleck to the Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, concerning the matter:

"It is directed that immediately on receiving authentic information of the execution of Captain Sawyer and Captain Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebel officer designated, as herein above directed, and that you notify Robert Ould, Esq., of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war."

[We suppose our Government will now do nothing but what it has done always before—back down—Examiner.]

NORTHERN REPORTS OF THE DISSATISFACTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from Newbern, says:

A meeting of citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the First and Second Congressional districts, and a portion of the Third, was held at Washington, N. C., last week. The First N. C. Union regiment, stationed at that point, participated in the meeting.

Addresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the great conservative party of North Carolina, desiring an energetic prosecution of the war in this department to be the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to the national jurisdiction, asking the government for reinforcements for this purpose, accusing the Confederate Government of perfidy and cruelty toward North Carolina, declaring that her people are therefore absolved from any further obligation to sustain it, placing the responsibility for the destruction of slavery upon Jeff. Davis and his conspirators against the Union, expressing the belief that North Carolina will, notwithstanding, find ample compensation in the blessings of free labor for the present inconvenience of emancipation, rejoicing in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky election, denouncing copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability and patriotism of the administration in the conduct of the war, especially for the sound national currency originated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Washington *New Era* republishes from the Raleigh *Standard*, an able article, four columns in length, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders, showing the falsity of their promises and the ill-success of their efforts, stating that portions only of but five of the original thirteen States remain in the hands of the Confederacy, and proposing that North Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

[Note.—The whole article of four columns is a forgery, it never having appeared in the Raleigh *Standard* at any time.—Richmond Examiner.]

DESERTERS FROM RICHMOND—WHAT THEY SAY.

The New-York *Tribune* tells the following:

Two brothers, formerly of Beaufort, N. C., but for some months prisoners in Richmond, on the charge of being Unionists, were conscripted on the 25th ult. by the rebel government and sent to camp Lee. There they remained nine days, when they escaped, and have reached Fortress Monroe. They say but few guns are mounted on the fortifications of Richmond, and there seems to be none to mount. Jenkins is around there sometimes with about 3,500 men, and Wise has about 800; and this is about all there are to defend the rebel capital. General Lee's men are said to be deserting rapidly, whole companies going off at a time.

The *Herald* speaking of the military preparations made in that city to enforce the daft, says:

Notwithstanding the large military force at present in New York and the vicinity, troops continue to arrive, and Thursday evening and during yesterday some three thousand additional troops came in from different quarters. These are principally composed of detachments from the Third, Fourth and Sixth Vermont regiments, the Third and Sixth regulars, the the First Delaware battery, the Second Connecticut battery, the Fourth Ohio, the First Massachusetts, and Eighteenth Indiana. The commandent of these troops on their arrival here, immediately report to General Canby, at his headquarters in Bleecker street, under whose instructions they act. Their relative positions in the city are here designated, and all movements on their part controlled.

At the different armories the miliatia regiments still remain on duty. Major General Sanford keeps his headquarters at 300 Mulberry street. As the city was perfectly quiet yesterday there were no movements among the militia worthy of record.

The soldiers who were doing guard duty at the City Hall were discharged yesterday, there being evidently no occasion for their presence in that neighborhood. Squads of cavalry still patrol the streets, and pieces of artilery are stationed at intermediate places, ready at a moment's notice, to do service when required.

[From the Charleston Mercury, August 24.]

GEN. GILLMORE'S DEMAND FOR THE EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND AND FORT SUMTER.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S REPLY, ETC.

We lay before our readers this morning the demand of General Quincy A. Gillmore for the evacuation of Fort Sumter and our Morris Island batteries with the reply of General Beauregard:

Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 21, 1863.

General: I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my Batteries, seem to render its complete demolition, within a few hours, a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto, within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established, within easy and effective [range] of the heart of the city.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Q. A. Gillmore,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charlestion, S. C.

The above communication was received, without signature, at quarter before eleven o'clock, on Friday night. It was returned with the following endorsement:

Headq'rs, Department S. C., Ga. and Fla., Charleston, August 21, 1863.

This paper is returned for the signature of the writer.
Thomas Jordan,
(Signed) Chief of Staff.

On Saturday morning the communication was sent back to our lines, this time signed by Q. A. Gillmore. We give below the reply of General Beauregard:

Headq'rs, Depatm't of S. C., Ga. and Fla., Charleston, S. C., August 22, 1863.

Sir: Last night, at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these Headquarters, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 21st, 1863, demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," on the alleged grounds that the present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty;" and that if this demand "was not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission, "a fire would be opened on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of the heart of the city."—This communication, to my address, was without signature and was of course returned.

About half-past one this morning one of your batteries did actually open fire, and threw a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned. About nine o'clock this morning the communication alluded to above was returned to these Headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature; and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among the nations not barbarous the usages of war proscribe that, when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond the limits. Generally the time allowed is from one to three days—that is, time for the withdrawal, in good faith, of at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge you threaten to open fire on the city, not to obtain its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due North from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varrying from half mile to two and a quarter miles; this city, on the other hand, is to the northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery opened against it this morning.

It would appear, sir, that, despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city; an act of inexcusable barbarity from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the "complete demolition of Fort Sumter" within a few hours by your guns seems to you "a matter of certainty."

Your ommission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war, into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history—even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, sir, at the the limits you have set to your demand. If, in order to attain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not also include the works on Sullivan's and James Islands—nay, even the city of Charleston—in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front, which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any [soldier, I now solemnly warn you, that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries, without granting a somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply, that neither the works on Morris Island or Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove with the utmost possible celerity, all non-combatants—who are now fully aware of, and alive to, what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. T. Beauregard,
General Commanding.

To Brigadier General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding U. S. Forces, Morris Island.

To this a rejoinder was received yesterday afternoon, in which Gen. Gillmore extends a notification that he would suspend his fire "until 11 p m., to-morrow" (Sunday), in order to give time for the removal of non-combatants. As this communication was not delivered at Battery Wagner until noon on Sunday, it was not noticed that the date was 9 p. m. Saturday, and hence "to-morrow" was erroneously supposed to refer to this (Monday) night. This impression was very general in our community last evening. But a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night the whiz of the first shell warned us that the ball had opened.

CHARLESTON AGAIN SHELLED—SLOW BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER—CASUALTIES.

A little before twelve o'clock on Sunday night fire was again opened on Charleston, and from thirteen to fourteen 8-inch incendiary shells were thrown into the city. The firing continued somewhat more than three hours, the shells being thrown at intervals of 15 minutes.

There seems to be some mystery in regard to the location of this battery, which is bombarding a town at a distance of five miles. It has been asserted, upon apparently good authority, that the shells proceed from a mud fort lately built in the marsh adjoining Morris Island. Others aver that they are thrown from a battery on Gadberry Hill, on Morris Island.—And there are yet others who declare that the obnoxious battery is a floating one, which the Yankees run up nightly under cover of the darkness into one of the numerous creeks which intersect the neighboring islands. It is to be hoped that the mystery will soon be solved and the battery silenced.

Our land batteries were very active throughout the night, but whether their fire was directed at this Yankee will-of-the-wisp or at the batteries on Morris Island, we have not been able to learn.

The contest on Monday was carried on entirely by the land batteries, the fleet, which has not changed in number since Sunday, remaining perfectly quiet.—The Parrott guns of the enemy continued to play both on Sumter and Wagner, but with less vigor than has been displayed on any previous day of the seige. Up to six o'clock, p. m., but 120 shots had been fired at Sumter. Our batteries on James Island took their usual share of the work.

It has been ascertained that a Captain, supposed to be Captain C. R. Rogers, Pilot and Purser, was killed in the pilot house of one of the monitors in the attack of the 17th instent on Sumter. This, perhaps, explains the circumstance that the fleet retired with its flags at half mast.

Among the casualties of Saturday on Morris Island we omitted to state the name of private S. H. Kingman, Company D, 5th South Carolina Cavalry, who was slightly wounded in the foot at Battery Wagner.

The following were the casualties at Sumter on Sunday:

Lieutenant S. Cordes Boylston, severely in the back.

Lt. E. S. Fickling, severely in the leg.

Lt. C. A. Scanlan, severely in the arm.

Private Henry Davis, Co. C, died on the way to the city.

Private Wm. Osteen, Co. D, slightly wounded in head.

Two negroes, severely in the head.

One negro, slightly in the head.

The last reports from Sumter state that there were but one hundred and fifty shots in all fired at that fort on Monday. The wind was so high that the enemy chose rather to husband their shot than fling them away. A very rough sea kept the fleet in inactivity.

There were no casualties at Sumter.

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